

Christmas Examination1921.Name : Hermione Anna CasselAge : 11 yearsForm : II ANumber of Examination : 91.Subjects sent in for Examination:

1. Bible Lessons
2. Writing
3. Dictation
4. Composition
5. English Grammar
6. English History
7. French History + the Great War
8. General History
9. Citizenship
10. Geography
11. Natural History + General Science
12. Picture Study
13. Practical Geometry
14. Latin
15. French
16. Drawing

Bible Lessons

I

1. How was Moses trained for his work?

The first time when Moses went out to see how his brethren were getting on he, when he saw an Egyptian ill treating a Hebrew, Moses struck the Egyptian and killed him.

Then Moses was sorry for what he had done and he buried the Egyptian. The next day he came again, he found two Hebrews fighting and he told them to stop. But one of the Hebrews said "Who art thou to be a ruler and a judge over us, for did you not kill the Egyptian yesterday, and perhaps you may kill us?" And when Moses heard that he was afraid and he ran away to the land of Midian where he lived with Jethro the Priest of Midian for 40 years. And Moses felt that he was not worthy to deliver the children of Israel. But really God thought that he was too hasty and he sent him to the land of Midian so that he might cure his hastiness, because was not quite ready yet.

Afterwards God met Moses at the Mount of Horeb when he was ready, but the 40 years

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in the Land of Midian was Moses real
training and those years were rather sad for
Moses because he thought that his chances of
delivering the people were gone

2. Describe the call of Moses to his life-work.

And Moses fed the flock of Jethro his father in law and he led the flock to the backside of the desert and came to the mountain of God even to Horeb. And the angel of the Lord appeared unto him in a flame of fire out of the midst of a bush, and he looked and behold the bush burnt with fire and the bush was not consumed. And Moses said "I will now turn aside and see this great sight why the bush is not burnt. And when the Lord saw that he turned aside to see God called unto him out of the midst of the bush and said "Moses, Moses," and he said "Here am I". And he said "Draw not nigh hither, put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground. Moreover he said "I am the God of thy father the God of Abraham the God of ~~Isaac~~ and the God of Jacob, and Moses hid his face for he was afraid to look upon God. And he said "I have surely seen the affliction of my people, by reason of their taskmaster, for I know their sorrows. And I am come down to deliver them and to bring them up out of

that land, unto a good land and a large
unto a land flowing with milk and honey,
unto the place of the Canaanites, and the
Hittites and the Amorites and the Hivites and
the Jebusites and Perizzites." "Come now therefore
and I will send thee in unto Pharaoh, And
thou shalt bring forth my people the children
of Israel out of Egypt?" And Moses said "Who
am I that I should go in unto Pharaoh and
bring forth the children of Israel out of Egypt."
"And he said" "Certainly I will be with you, and
this shall be a token unto you that I
have sent you. When thou hast brought
the people out of Egypt thou shalt serve
God upon this mountain."

3. "Marvellous things did He in the field of Zoan".
What do we know about this place?

Zoan was the place where Moses lived
when he was a baby. And Pharaoh passed
an order that no baby boy of the Hebrews was
to live but that he must be thrown into the
river. And when Moses was born he was a
fair child and Moses' mother kept him for
three months when he could be hidden no longer.

Bible Lessons

II.

1. Describe the "Coming of the King."

And Jesus was born in a manger and there was a star which showed the wise men where to look for Jesus. And when the wise men came they found Jesus and his mother Mary. And then they gave Jesus their presents and blessed him in his mother's arms. And when Herod heard it he was very angry and he sent his soldiers to kill all the first born which were in Bethlehem. But God came and told Joseph, Mary's husband to fly with the baby Jesus into Egypt and so they fled into Egypt until Herod was dead and then they came back not to Bethlehem but to Nazareth so that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophets "And he shall be called a Nazarene".

2. Give a short account of the battle of the King after His Baptism.

And Jesus after his Baptism went into the wilderness to be tempted of devil. And he fasted

So Johebed his mother made him a little basket and put tar inside so that he should not be wet and she put him where Pharaoh's daughter came to bathe and she saw the basket and told a maid to get it and when she saw the babe she had compassion on it. And Moses' sister was watching the field of Zoan and she came and offered to bring the child a nurse of the Hebrews and she went and got the child's mother.

for forty days. And Satan came unto him and said "Turn those stones into bread that thou mayest eat." And Jesus said "The son of man may not do these things". And Satan took and led Jesus to the top of a high mountain. And Satan said to Jesus "you see all the world around and all the rich cities. If thou wilt only fall down and worship me, thou shalt become the ruler of all these places. But Jesus answered him saying "Get thee behind me Satan, for is it not written "Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou worship". Then Satan led Jesus to the top of a high temple saying "cast thyself down into the street for is it not written, his angels shall have charge over thee, unless at any time thou dash thy foot against a stone" And Jesus said "It is written, Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God". And Satan left him and angels came and ministered unto him.

3. How did our Lord begin to found His Kingdom? What were some of its laws?

And seeing the multitudes he went up into a mountain and when he was set his disciples

came unto him and he opened his mouth and
 taught them saying. Blessed are the poor in
 spirit for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.
 Blessed are they that mourn for they shall
 be comforted. Blessed are the meek for they
 shall inherit the earth. Blessed are they which
 do hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they
 shall be filled. Blessed are the merciful for they
 shall obtain mercy. Blessed are the pure in heart
 for they shall see God. Blessed are the peacemakers
 for they shall be called the children of God. Blessed
 are they which are persecuted for righteousness
 sake for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.
 Blessed are ye when men shall revile you
 and ^{persecute you and} say all manner of evil against you
 falsely for my sake. Rejoice and be exceeding glad
 for great is your reward in heaven, for so
 persecuted they the prophets which were before
 you. These are some of the laws that our
 Lord made in the Sermon on the Mount.

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Writing.

Write four lines of poetry from memory.

From The Lady of Shalott
Part I

On either side the river lie,
Long fields of barley and of rye,
That clothe the wold, and meet the sky
And through the road runs by,
To many towered Camelot.

Dictation. (unprepared)

Arnold Forster's History of England
Page 5.

Already they had given a name to this country, and they knew it to be an island. A great Roman writer who lived in Caesar's day, speaks of Britain separated by almost the entire world. And the name which the Romans gave to our land we know and are proud to own at the present day. "Britannia rules the waves." Our king is king of Great Britain and Ireland, and the coins with which we do the business of our daily lives still bear upon them the Latin inscription and the name by which Caesar called our country.

Composition.

1. Describe your favourite scene in Macbeth.

One of my favourite scenes is where Macbeth first meets the three old hags. The scene is a forres on the heath. Enter Macbeth with Banquo. First witch "All hail Macbeth, thou thane of Glamis". Second Witch "All hail Macbeth, thou thane of Cawdor". Third witch "All hail Macbeth that shalt be king hereafter". Macbeth amazed "who art thou you ugly hags, speak I tell thee". "Thane of Glamis, tis true but thane of Cawdor and shalt be king hereafter, it is impossible and Macbeth stands like one speechless. The three old witches are hideous to behold and each have an under lip hanging down onto their chin. Then Banquo comes forward and says "your praises are all for Macbeth have you not any for me. All the witches together "All hail Banquo, thy children shall be kings hereafter". Banquo, looking at Macbeth "See he standeth like one amazed, why is it that he is so much taken aback, see! he look like one in a dream". Then the witches vanish and they ride on together and they meet on the way

Ross and Angus who hail Macbeth as thane of Cawdor. And then they say "the king has heard of your gallant services during the battle and he gives you the title of thane of Cawdor." But, says Macbeth "is there not another thane of Cawdor?" Then Ross says "Sir he is such a villain that the king has taken his title away from him and ordered him to be hung tomorrow morning and the king has given you the title."

2. Describe the visit of the Prince of Wales to one of the Indian cities.

The Prince of Wales was received with great joy by the people in Calcutta. All the people came out to meet him and the princes and Raghos came for miles to meet him. He went into the house of one of the Raghos and there had very fine rooms given him. It is said that the Prince wore his smile all the time and that the people were delighted with him. When he went the was Prince crowned with garlands of flowers.

3. Tell a story in prose, or verse, about one of the following, — Baldur, Orion, "Mowgli", "Tom Brown," Lord Roberts, an aeroplane.

Tom Brown

After several hours of chatting with the guard Tom found himself at Rugby. As they passed the school gates Tom saw several poor boys standing there one of which jumped onto the coach and after exchanging a few words with the guard came up to Tom and said "I say young 'un is your name Brown I've got an en aunt who lives somewhere down your way," my name's East," "yes" said Tom "my name's Brown". Well come along then" says East and they get down from the coach. There Tom sees two men standing there who East says are the towns folk who they have rags with. Then as they walked up the street East observed that his friend has a cap on "I say if you want to appear respectable you better get a hat" ^{he said} "So they got in a buy a hat and then walk up to the school. "Hulloa" said "cries out the other boys "o you've got a new 'un". "What's your name young 'un"

"Brown" says Tom and the boys ask him all sorts of questions until he gets rather puzzled. "Come along in" said East "and change your clothes and then we'll go down to calling over". "What's calling over" said Tom. "Oh its when the masters come and read out the names of all the boys and every boy has to answer 'Here', so that they can see that everyone is there" said East. Tom then went with East to his study. And then they went down to calling over. There Tom saw the Sixth Form men over in on corner and all the other forms. Then they went out into the quadrangle and Tom and East both running their hardest and Tom keeping up with East. "I say young'un you run well" said East and Tom told him how he had learnt it at his home. Then they went round and East saw the punt about. "Let's have a go" he said. Tom then had his first try at a drop kick the first time he stuck his foot an inch into the ground the next time he just touched it but the third time he got it in the middle and did what East called a perfect drop kick.

English Grammar.

1. Pick out Subjects, Predicates and Objects, and parse the words in italics, —

"Sometimes on lonely mountain-meres

I find a magic bark;

I leap on board: no helmsman steers:

I float till all is dark."

<u>Subjects</u>	<u>Predicates</u>	<u>Objects</u>
I	finds	bark
I	leap	
helmsman	steers	
I	float	

Sometimes is an adverb, because it modifies the verb "find".

on is a Preposition, because it joins the noun "mountain-meres" to the verb "find".

lonely is an Adjective, because it goes with the noun "mountain-meres".

magic is an adjective, because it goes with the noun "bark".

leap is a verb, telling what "I" do.

board is a noun, because it names something.

no

till is an adverb, modifying the verb "is dark".
all -
dark is a verb, and comes after the verb "is".

2. Make three sentences, each containing one of the six kinds of words you have learned about.

1. What a nice house this is, I should like to ride it
2. Your table is big and mine is small.
3. I am going to shop this afternoon

nice is an Adjective, because it goes with the noun "house"

and is a conjunction, joining the sentences "your table is big" to "mine is small."

am going is a verb, telling what I do.

3. Use the following words, in sentences, and say what work each does, - very, into, him, alas! although.

It is very cold today.

I went into the drawing room

We told him but he would not believe us.

Alas! the battle is lost what shall I do.

Although it rained most of the day. we had a very good camp.

very is an Adverb. Modifying the verb is.

into is an Adverb, modifying the verb went.

him

alas is a Conjunction, joining the sentences

"the battle is lost," to "what shall I do".

although is a conjunction, joining the sentences

"we had a very good camp," to "it rained most of the day".

English History

1. Write a short account of King George, and show how he is a "sea-king".

King George I before his coronation went to India where he was received with great joy by the Indian people. He went with his wife the then Princess Mary now Queen Mary. King George was quite old when he came to the throne his father King Edward VII was a peacemaker and he had made many allies so that when King George came to the throne he had many friends with which he traded in steamers. Also in this time many new sea passages were discovered. They have now, after the fatal expedition of Sir John Franklin discovered the North west Passage. During the Great War our navy have been very active.

2. What great discoveries have been made in the 19th Century? Describe one of these.

Some great discoveries have been made lately; two of them are "the Rontgen Rays" or "X Rays" discovered Monsieur and ~~Mme~~ Curie and

to Gordon and also gained valuable information for the Government. When he became Surdar he marched with the whole Egyptian army against the Mahdi so as to gain the Sudan back again. In the Great War Kitchener worked at the War Office and planned all the arrangements for the army.

4. What do you know about the earliest schools in England?

The earliest schools in England were in the Middle Ages - They were really religious houses first - In those days the cleverest men were scribes and clerks and the fathers used to send their sons to these schools instead of making them apprentices. Later on they founded proper schools, more like the schools we have now-a-days; & later on still they founded Colleges, Oxford & Cambridge were the first ones. ~~The~~ At one time most of the students went to Oxford, but then there was a row between the town and gown, & there was a lot of trouble about it - Then all the people flocked to Cambridge, & Oxford was almost deserted.

the areoplanes. Mr Charlie Rolls was one of the first to fly across the Channel. What led to areoplanes and aiships and motor cars was that someone discovered this kind of engine which being made a little differently but upon the same plans all these three were invented. We think that the first person who tried to make areoplanes was a Russian who lived long ago, but his areoplanes were not very successful and generally came to the ground. Hawkins was one of the first who tried to fly across the Atlantic but he did not get across the first time. The person who did get across the Atlantic first was an American. Hawkins has lately been killed.

3. How did Lord Kitchener come to be called "Kitchener of Khartoum"? What did he do in the "Great War"?

Kitchener came to be called Kitchener of Khartoum when he avenged the death of Gordon. Kitchener was also called "Kitchener the conqueror" because he won most if not all of the battles he fought. In the time before he became Sirdar Kitchener dressed as a native carried messages

French History & the Great War.

1. Write a short account of the war of 1870 between France and Prussia.

At last Napoleon began to grow jealous of the growing power of Prussia and he declared war 1870. He took with him his eldest son who was to fire the first shot, The Prussians also had their crown prince. The French won but few battles and the Prussians won a lot. The last battle that was fought was at Sedan 1871. The French pitched their tents in a valley surrounded by hills thinking the enemy far away. When they were all asleep the Prussians cautiously crept up and took possession of the hills around. In the morning when the French woke up they found themselves surrounded. Then from all sides shots poured in. The French fought bravely but they were in a very bad position hemmed in they were mown down in heaps. Thousands were taken prisoners Napoleon among them. He wrote a letter to the Emperor of Prussia saying "My dear sir I fear that I must give up my sword to you

2. Describe the siege and the fall of Kut in the Great War.

When the Indian force got to Bagdad they were driven back to Kut where they were besieged. For several ^{weeks} days they held out but their supply of food began to grow scarce until they had to eat rat and mice. At last they had to surrender to the Turks who rushed in and murdered many. Thousands were taken prisoners and taken off to different camps where they were put into prison. All kinds of torture were given them and very little food and what there was was bad. Those who escaped were lucky.

3. Give some account of Lord Allenby in Palestine.

When Lord Allenby crossed from the Syria Peninsula into Palestine he made a water pipe as he went along so that he and his soldiers might have enough water. He went by a series of little jumps. First he captured Beer Sheva and then proceeded to Jaffa. The little town of Bethlehem was taken without much

General History

1. "Therefore I am making you love literature as your mother," said a Scribe. Give some account of these Egyptian Scribes.

At that time Scribes were the most important people in Egypt. If a Scribe was poor at the beginning he would soon be rich and probably advising the King. The scribe thought that no one was as grand as himself not even the other scribes. The scribes nearly always sent their sons to become scribes as themselves because they thought that to become a tradesman was too low for the son of a scribe as it says above. Whenever a scribe a scribe went out of his house he was generally followed by a servant and was altogether very important and grand and everybody respected them.

2. What do you know of the Sphinx and its history?

The Sphinx is a good deal covered over with sand. There is a roadway leading along

to it and every few years the Government sends men to dig the sand away. It is very, very, old because they had to dig deep to find it. The roadway looks rather like the one that Pharaoh went to the temple along. The Sphinx is the head of a man and the body of a lion and it looks across the desert. If that Sphinx could speak it could tell us of many histories of things that happened there. If you want to get onto the road way you have to go up a step.

24/26 ENG 161

resistance. Allenby then went on to Jerusalem which he took without firing a shot because he did not want to hurt the things inside. Allenby entered on foot, not like the German Kaiser who went in with whole train of horsemen behind him. Allenby then went on northward and was successful in getting to Aleppo

Citizenship.

1. How did Aemilius conduct the war against the Ligurians at the time of an eclipse of the moon?

And Aemilius came with rest of the army and joined the men under Nasar who had made the Macedonians flee from their camp. And they all entered into the camp and at about noon there came an eclipse of the moon and the soldiers were so frightened that they beat upon drums, but the Macedonians were still more frightened and were ever so silent and whispered among themselves that this was a bad omen and that the Gods were angry with them. Now Aemilius knew something about these eclipses because he had learnt something about them when he was a priest and studied omens. And he and the Romans sent sacrifices unto the Gods, and gradually the darkness passed off and the moon came again and the soldiers thought that the Gods had forgiven them. Now at this time the sun was in the East which was right in the face of the Romans. So Aemilius bided his time until

the sun was in the West which was in the face of the Macedonians. But before the sun was really in the west there were some skirmishes outside the camp. Then Aemilius led the whole of his army against the Macedonians and he rode at their and encouraged them and he rode with his bare head to show them that they in their armour should not be frightened as he with his bare head wasn't.

(B) 2. What is meant by being a good citizen?

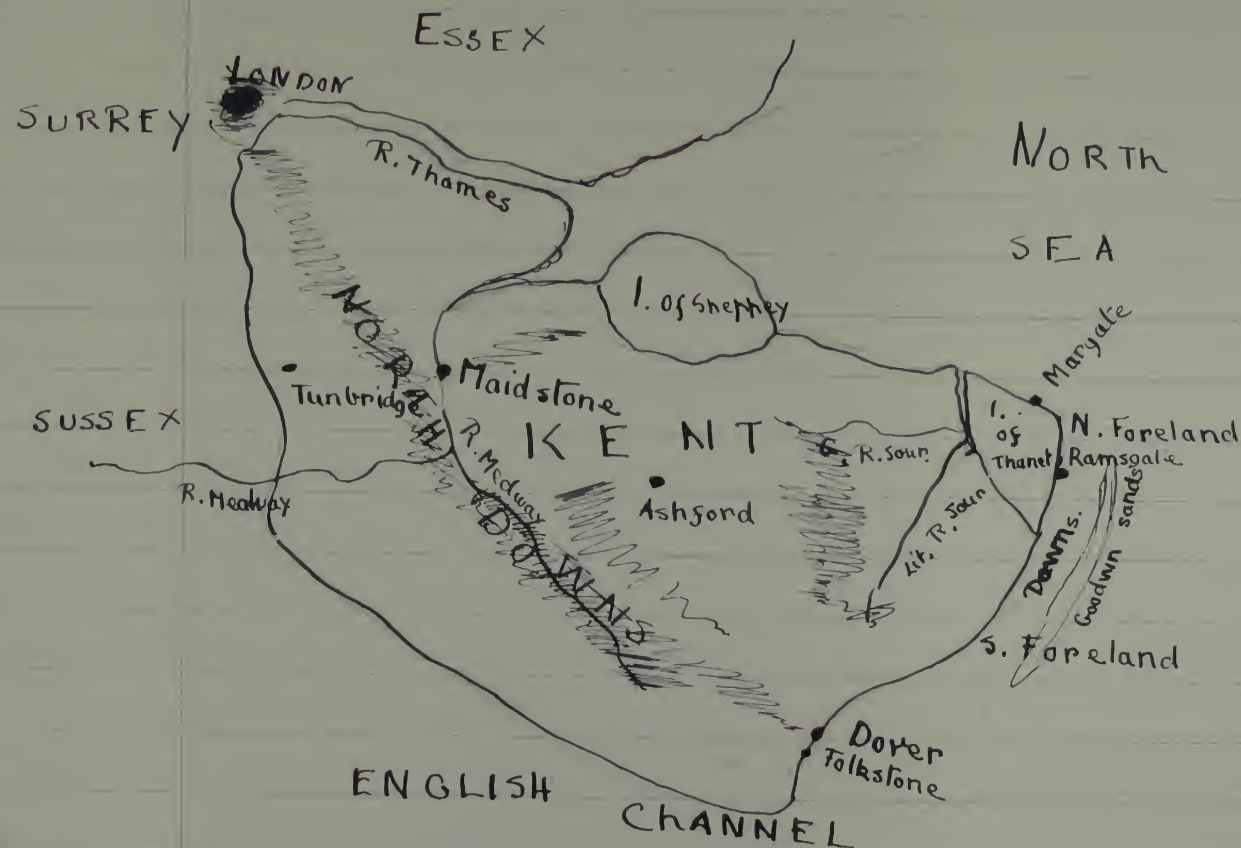
A good citizen is one who does some good or brave thing without the hope of reward. It is not being a good citizen if you do some good thing because you want to be praised or put in the papers. A good citizen is one who is kind to somebody else perhaps he may be far away from another human beings. One of the people who was a very good citizen was Lieutenant Willoughby in India. They were being besieged by the natives and they had not got many men. Then Willoughby and his men made a gunpowder trail and as the natives began to swarm over the wall

he threatened to blow up the magazine. But the natives still swarmed over the wall, he gave a sign and the gunpowder trail was lighted and the magazine gave one terrific explosion and the natives on the walls were shot up into the air. Hundreds were killed and the men of Willouby's were killed too. Willouby himself was escaping with a friend when he was murdered. The friend luckily escaped to tell this brave story or otherwise we should not have heard it. Another good citizen, was Burke who defended what he thought was right while all the others laughed at him. Another thing a good citizen must do is to help not only his own home but his country. And to help his country he must be courteous to foreigners so that when the foreigner goes back to his own country he may say "What nice people those English, Australian or Canadian people are."

HP 30 cm c 191
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Geography

1. Draw a map of Kent, putting in boundaries, physical features, and chief towns. Describe the mouth of the Thames.



The mouth of the Thames is big and the R. Medway comes out of it. The mouth of the Thames is not as ^{wiggle} big as some ~~river~~ ^{are}. It has on the south the side of Sheppey and on the North Kent. The mouth is so wide that several ships can go in at a time.

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thread which it spins. Then the spiders spins
itself a web and
a naturalist says
"I once saw a
spider spin its and
open its door. Then
I saw a great big
fat beetle come and
get caught in the
web. The instant she
feels the web shake
miss spider who has
been sitting at the bottom
of the hole so as to be



hidden from her prey. Then she gobbles the
luckless beetle up. So as to make a lock to
her door which shuts by its own weight she
hangs on to it with her claws so that an
enemy may not be able to lift the door. After
she has an inner chamber into which she
retreats when hard pressed.

The water spider is much smaller than the
trap-door spider and it has its home at the
bottom of a river in among the rushes. It
goes to the surface and brings down bubbles
of air in a little case in her body.

3. Give some account of the struggle for sea power between Rome and Carthage.

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At last the power of the Carthaginians grew so great that it became necessary for the Romans to fight with them. Now the Carthaginians were a sea people and the Romans knew that if they wanted to defeat the Carthaginians they must have a navy which, until now they had not got. So they set the people to work to build ships on a model of a wrecked ship

of the Carthaginians. While the people built this ship other people were trained to become sailors. When their Navy was ready they set out to meet the Carthaginians. Now the Romans had planks on their ships by which when any ship came near to them they let this plank down which, with its iron hook fastened itself to the deck of the enemies' ship. Then the well trained soldiers marched down the plank or bridge and killed all the sailors on board and took possession of the ship. The Carthaginians were very astonished at this new plan and they were soundly beaten and very few saw Carthage again.

4. In what ways may Canada and Australia be compared?

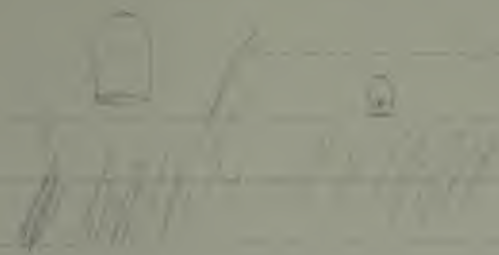
Canada and are exactly the opposite in a good many things. An Australian farmer has to guard against drought but a Canadian farmer has to guard against there being too much rain. An Australian has to be prepared for heat while a Canadian for cold and snow. So that we see how different they are. But both have very good pastures and

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agricultural lands. Both Australia and Canada
have mines.

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Her home has a great dome at the top and
is thimble shaped and just big enough to
hold the spider.



The main spider.

Picture Study.

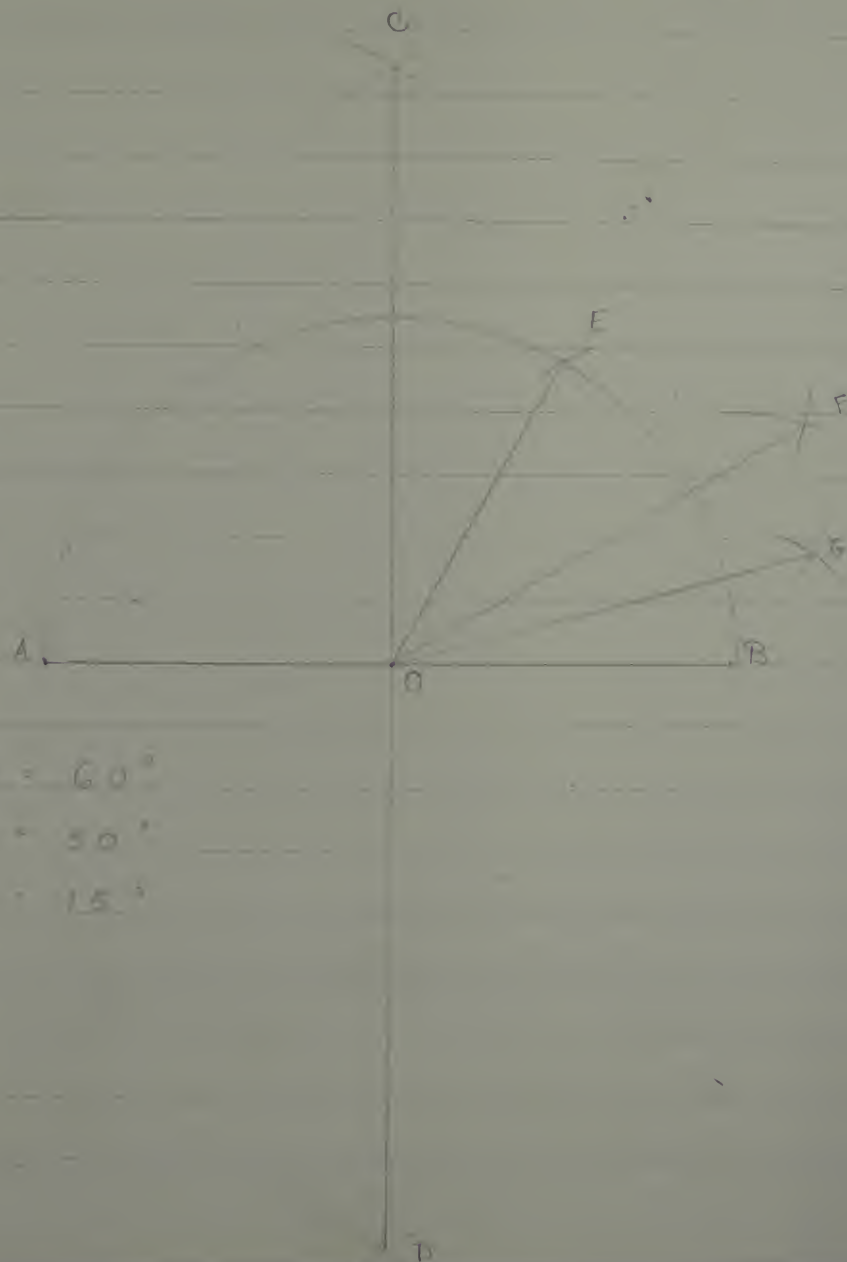
Describe Watts' "Greed and Industry".

There are two figures in the picture one is Greed the other is Industry. Industry is in the middle of the picture. He is standing holding some tools which ^{are} tied round with a cord. There is a pickaxe and a spade, fork, shovel, saw, and at the bottom is a carpenter's bag which contains more tools. By the side of Industry there crouches leaning on his shoulder a little old man on left of the picture who is Greed. Greed is clutching to bags of gold as tightly as he possibly can. He is wearing a little round cap which is black. He has a cloak on which is also black. His hair is white and he has a little bit of a pointed beard which is also white. His eyes and cheeks are hollow and his bony fingers show that he has deprived himself of enough food for the sake of his gold. He looks altogether mean and horrible while on the contrary Industry's face and whole body look pure and clean. The light is shining full in the face of Industry.

The background is just a sky. I think that when Watts painted this picture he wanted to show how much happier a man is if he works than when he stores up money for himself and I think that Industry look much happier than Greed. There just a tiny bit of light shining on the face of greed.

Practical Geometry.

1. By constructions with ruler and compasses draw lines making angles of 60° , 30° , 15° , with a given line AB.



$$\angle EOB = 60^\circ$$

$$\angle FOB = 30^\circ$$

$$\angle GOB = 15^\circ$$

2. Each of the angles at the base of a triangle is 65° , what is the vertical angle.



Ans: The vertical angle A is 50° ✓

Latin

1. Translate into English and retranslate into Latin, — page 50, § 94, "In castra . . . consumunt."

The young man comes into the camp of the Etruscans. Here with a dense crowd around him stands Porsenna. Here by chance a scribe sits with his king. Suddenly Mucius ^{stabs} the scribe with his sword, and cries out with a big voice "So with all tyrants." Immediately the young man finds out his mistake. There is a fire. In the fire there burns some incense. He puts his right hand into the fire. "Thou my hand" he says "art bad are detestable! you killed the scribe instead of the king." "The flame thy merits may consume". With these sayings, he holds his right hand in the flame. The flame consumes his right hand.

E. L. In castra Etruscorum venit iuuenis. Ibi in dense turba Porsennam stat. Ibi ^{sedet} forte scribam Regis sui. Subito Mucius scribam gladio occidit, dum magna voce "Sic semper Tyrannus" exclamat. erroris iuuenis cognoscit. Adest ara. In ara ignis consumit. In ara ignis dextram manae. "Tu meus manae" exclamat "mala

est, pessima est". Scriba ~~acidiste~~ pro rege,
Flammae tu meritis consumant. Cum exebamat
"dextram manam in flammae

2. Decline in the singular the nouns in these
proverbs, — rara avis; pax Romana;
in nuce; sub iudice; ex (ungue) leonem.

Nom. <u>avis</u>	Nom. <u>pax</u>	Nom. <u>iudex</u>
Voc. <u>avis</u>	Voc. <u>pax</u>	Voc. <u>iudex</u>
Acc. <u>avem</u>	Acc. <u>pacem</u>	Acc. <u>iudicem</u>
Gen. <u>avis</u>	Gen. <u>pacis</u>	Gen. <u>iudicis</u>
Dat. <u>avi</u>	Dat. <u>paci</u>	Dat. <u>iudici</u>
Abl. <u>ave</u>	Abl. <u>pace</u>	Abl. <u>iudice</u>

Nom. <u>nux</u>	Nom. <u>leonis</u>
Voc. <u>nux</u>	Voc. <u>leonis</u>
Acc. <u>nucem</u>	Acc. <u>leonem</u>
Gen. <u>nucis</u>	Gen. <u>leonis</u>
Dat. <u>nuci</u>	Dat. <u>leoni</u>
Abl. <u>nuce</u>	Abl. <u>leone</u>

French.

1. Describe, in French, the picture 14.

Il y a à gauche un garçon qui est ^{Alfred} Charles.
^{Alfred} Charles regard la fenêtre. Dehors est le ^{dit} ~~sœur~~ d'Alfred qui apprend d'aller en bicyclette que Charles a dans sa lettre à Alfred. Il y a aussi une ferme avec des poulets et un wagon.
Près du porte est le premier qui veut vendre sa ferme. Pres du mur est une vieille Pommier qui avait beaucoup de pommes. Sur la fenêtre est une petite niche avec des hirondelles. A la table est Alfred qui commence à écrire à Charles mais je pense qu'il n'avait pas beaucoup à écrire. Sur la table il y a une livre et de l'encre. La fenêtre est ouverte.

2. Use, in sentences, the feminine for heureux, neuf, blanc, doux, sec.

Je suis si heureuse

La table est neuve

J'ai une fleur blanche dans ma chambre

Cette rose est très douce

Est-ce que votre manteau est sèche

3. Translate into French, - Do I finish?
He does not finish. Do we not finish?
Do not finish.

Es-ce que je finis

Il ne finit pas

~~Nous finissons~~

Ne finissons nous pas

ne finit pas.

24p 44mc 161



Lady Macbeth coming in her sleep and pretending to wash her hands
and the doctor.

24p45cm161

1. An original illustration from Macbeth -

Hermione Cassel

24 p 46 cmc 161



i4p47 cm 166

2. A spray of spindle or other berries.

• Rose hips -

Herminie Cassel.

24 p 43 cm Kef



24p49cmc101

3. A man on a horse, jumping, galloping -

Hermione Cassel